

Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Fourpence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

No. 2078, January 17, 1959

LIFE IN CANADA IS VERY DIFFERENT

In what way does life in Canada differ from life in Britain? That is a question that many people are asking today: and it is a big question to which some of the answers are given in this article by a young Englishman who emigrated 12 months ago and has now settled in Montreal.

WHAT sort of a new life can young people expect in this great, expanding country?

A short while ago, a survey was made among people arriving from Britain. The survey set out to discover what these newcomers missed and what they liked. It was made in Toronto, the fastest-growing metropolitan area in the British Commonwealth.

The survey showed that 75 out of every 100 people were settled comfortably and firmly in their new life. The other 25 had occasional thoughts about returning to Britain, but had no definite plans in mind.

NO SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Of course, everyone missed some aspect of life that they had enjoyed in Britain. A lot of people, for instance, missed the Sunday newspapers, of which there are none in Canada. Others regretted that London was so far away. But most of all, perhaps, newcomers missed the sea. Montreal and Toronto, Canada's two greatest cities, are 300 and 500 miles respectively from the nearest ocean beach, and this beach is on the coast of Maine in the United States.

At holiday times, most families go to one of the thousands of lakes, many of which are within easy reach of the cities. Families have their own huts on their shores, where they spend weekends as well as whole vacations.

Outdoor sports are very important in the lives of young people in Canada, but the

countryside is mostly wild and undeveloped and towns comparatively few and far between. Consequently, hiking or cycling are not so popular.

Instead, in the summer, people sail and canoe on the lakes. They fish. They go camping. And all these things can be done within easy distance of city centres. In the winter one only has to go 30 miles north of Montreal, to the hills, to ski to the heart's content.

In the cities, summer games include Canadian football—which is similar in some respects to rugby—tennis and baseball. But with so many immigrants arriving every year, more and more people are playing soccer, rugby, and cricket.

These games are played from the beginning of June to the end of September. During the rest of the year the ground is too frozen or there is too much snow.

WINTER SPORT

In the early days of winter there is only one thought in everyone's mind—ice skating and ice hockey. The latter is Canada's national game. The most famous player is Montreal's Maurice Richard, and he gets the same hero-worship over here as Stanley Matthews or Peter May at home.

In the school playgrounds rinks are being built which will remain solid until the spring.

A lot of families build these rinks in their gardens at home—and it is not uncommon to see youngsters of all ages skating under floodlights in the evenings.



Parade of the big White Mice

In Vienna the traffic police have been equipped with German motorcycles which have a speed of up to 100 miles an hour. The people of Vienna have christened these machines the White Mice.

Dyna-Soar will take Man into space

Seven U.S. aircraft companies have formed a team to develop the rocket-powered "Dyna-Soar" aircraft, a mock-up of which is expected to be ready at the end of the year.

Designed for long periods of pilot-controlled space flight, the "Dyna-Soar" is intended to circle the earth non-stop at least once before landing at an airport selected by the pilot. It will be propelled by a combination of rocket engines which will enable it to operate at any height from ground level to several hundred miles.

The name "Dyna-Soar" is a contraction of the words "dynamic soaring" and indicates that the vehicle will use a combination of centrifugal force, such as is employed to keep artificial satellites in orbit, and conventional aerodynamic or airplane lift.

The Canadian climate is much more extreme than Britain's. Summer temperatures often go into the 90's, and stay there for long periods. But in the winter the temperature drops to zero and under, and is usually below freezing point from the beginning of December to the beginning of April, with a constant covering of snow.

In education, too, there seems to be another difference. At least, there is according to the 15-year-old boy at a high school in Toronto to whom I was talking the other day. He said: "There must be something about British schools. This year we've had three boys from over there in our class. They're all a lot younger than us Canadians. Yet they came out top of the class. But," he said, with a gleam in his eye, "they're still learning to play ice hockey."

In Wild-West Rome

This model of a train of pioneer days in the Wild West is to be seen in a park in Rome.

African wood-carvers are enjoying a boom

Native wood-carvers in Kenya are enjoying a boom, thanks to the growing interest in African art on the part of collectors in America and Europe. In fact, a flourishing export business has been developed. Native carvers who, a few years ago, were quite content to use their traditional skill merely to amuse themselves now find that they are able to earn more money than clerks can in Nairobi.

Almost all the carvers belong to one tribe, the Wakamba, who used to practise the art to while away the hours spent herding their cattle.

Some of the carvers still use the traditional "nzomo," which is

an adze capable of intricate work. The majority, however, have forsaken tradition for progress and prefer pen-knives, files, and sandpaper, their work often being given a final coating of furniture polish before being sold.

At one time the Wakamba used to carve figures of lions and other wild animals; now they make book-ends, letter-openers, and salad servers.

Nobody knows exactly how many carvings are produced by this tribe, but it is believed that the number does not fall far short of 200,000 a year. Most are sold in East Africa, but about 10,000 a year are exported to Europe and America.

Homework for Father

"Dad, it's time we started our homework."

The speaker was not a cheeky lad asking his father for help, but 16-year-old Robert Bradley whose father was taking the G.C.E. examination at the same time. Dad is chief technician of the R.A.F. Station at Nicosia. One thing or another had always interfered with his taking the exam, but when his son went in for it he had to take up the challenge.

So every evening in their married quarters, after mother had cleared away tea, the pair would settle down to their studies together—Robert occasionally helping dad out with a knotty problem.

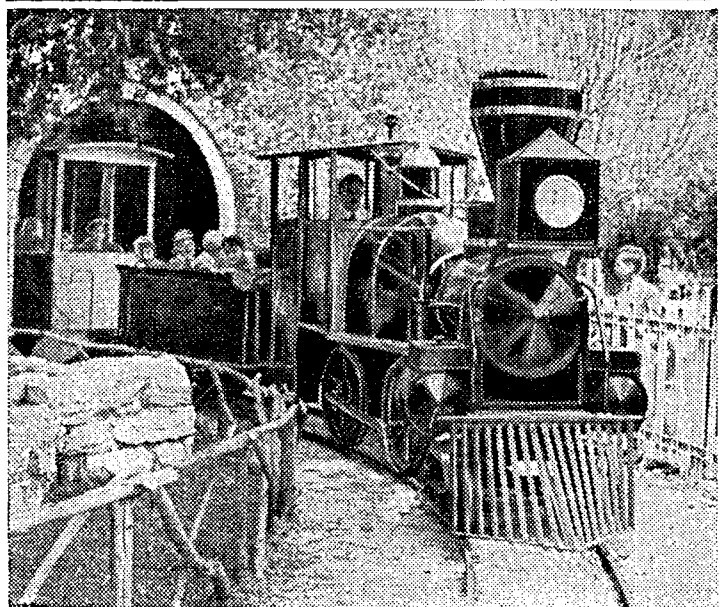
After the exam, young Robert heard that he had passed in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology. A week dragged by during which dad was on tenterhooks.

Then the R.A.F. results were published and father's family prestige was restored—he had passed.

Open wide



Young Timothy Short shows the really polite way to offer a herring to a seal at a private zoo at Eflingham, Surrey. Tim is lucky because the zoo belongs to his grandfather so he can feed the seals when he wishes.



PLENTY OF WORK FOR PARLIAMENT

By the CN Parliamentary Correspondent

AFTER a month's recess Parliament returns to work at Westminster next Tuesday, January 20. Please note the phrase "at Westminster", for the month's break does not simply mean a holiday for M.P.s. In fact, most of that period has been a time for catching up with private and public work, a time for travel abroad or of renewed contact with constituencies.

During the recess which ends next week, the leaders of the Government and Opposition parties—Mr. Macmillan, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Hugh Gaitskell—have carried out intensive speaking tours in the country. For many M.P.s believe that, excluding the two brief breaks at Easter and Whitsun, this may have been the last real recess before a General Election.

When Parliament reached "end of term" just before Christmas there was already a noticeable briskness about the work at Westminster. From now on this pace is expected to increase. There is certainly a lot to be done.

A good deal of ground has been covered in economic, international, and home affairs. Let us consider them in that order.

MORE COMPETITION

As the New Year opened Western Europe ushered in a new era of currency and trade reform. Without going into details, these reforms mean that Britain and her continental allies have entered a period of greater competition; a period in which all of us will have to sell more goods more cheaply to each other and to the rest of the world.

From New Year's Day six European countries—France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg—combined together in a "common market." Inside this they will lower the tariffs (or taxes) on goods imported from each other. This, of course, will tend to cheapen goods.

It had been hoped that these countries would have joined with eleven others (including Britain) in a wider "free market" with exactly the same target in view, though in that case you would have had 17 European nations combining in competition with the rest of the world.

CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY

At the moment, however, the Six and the Eleven do not see eye to eye with each other. To find a compromise may prove the hardest task facing the British Government and Parliament in the next few months.

On top of this Britain and a number of other European countries have now made their currencies—the pound, the mark, the franc, and so on—partly convertible. Briefly this means, if we think just of Britain for a moment, that foreign buyers can come here and buy in their own money goods which we, living here in Britain, still have to pay pounds for.

One of the first big parliamen-

tary debates of the new "term" will be on this subject. This financial jigsaw puzzle is hard to understand, but, in principle, it means we are moving gradually back to pre-war freedom; when, for instance, we could take our pounds abroad and buy with them Italian or Dutch goods which, since the war, we could only buy with lire or guilders—and then only up to a certain amount.

All this is bound up with our defence and foreign policies, for if our economy is strong and free we not only have more money to spend as a nation but we can exercise more influence in international affairs.

CONFERENCES AHEAD

This may indeed be a big year for international conferences, and Parliament can be expected to play its part in creating the right atmosphere for them. For instance, there are moves to bring about talks among statesmen on a policy for Cyprus; the future of Germany and of Berlin; an important fisheries dispute between Iceland and Britain; and the future international status of Antarctica.

The course of events at home will be affected by all this, and especially by the play of economic forces in the world. A new State pensions plan will shortly be presented for passage through Parliament, and this may be the most important single piece of home legislation of the session.

Yes, there is plenty to be done. May our M.P.s return to Westminster feeling that the dangers of the modern world are outmatched by the opportunities, and the problems by the prospects of overcoming them.

Race into space

It is doubtful if any scientific achievement of this amazing 20th century has staggered mankind as much as the progress of the Russian space rocket which was launched on January 2. Even in this age of wonders it is awe-inspiring to think of a machine made with man's hands hurtling through space to pass within 5000 miles of the Moon and become a new planet in orbit round the Sun.

Capable of reaching a speed of nearly seven miles a second, the rocket covered the 230,000 miles to the Moon in less than 36 hours. It swept past the Moon at a distance of only 4660 miles, and then went farther on its way into space.

PATH ROUND SUN

As we go to press, it is stated that this man-made planet is expected to settle into regular orbit round the Sun, like the nine planets of the Solar System. Each journey round its elliptical path, between the orbits of Earth and Mars, will take 15 months to complete.

At the outset of its space journey the rocket emitted radio signals from which much valuable scientific knowledge will be gleaned; it also released an "artificial comet" in the form of a sodium cloud, enabling observers to test theories about gravitation and cosmology.

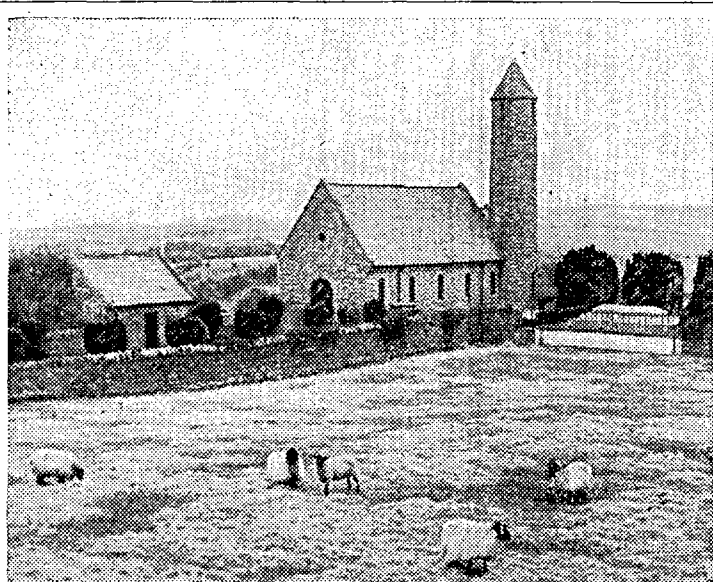
RUSSIA'S LEAD

Russian scientists have claimed that before long it will be possible to fly round the Moon, land there, and establish a base for future space flights. Meanwhile, there can be no doubt that Russia at present has a clear lead in the Race into Space. In Mr. Krushchev's words, Russia has become "the first in the world to blaze a trail from the Earth to the Moon."

MORE PEOPLE

There were 47 million more people in the world at the end of 1958 than at the beginning, according to the United States Population Reference Bureau in Washington.

There was an increase of 15 million in China, 6 million in India, 3,600,000 in Russia, and 2,600,000 in the United States.



OUR HOMELAND

The church of St. Patrick at Saul, near Downpatrick, County Down

News from Everywhere

A new sanctuary has been opened in Zululand to protect about 500 white rhino.

More than 58,000 different books (and over 1100 million copies) were published in the U.S.S.R. in 1957.

Likeness of a Leader



A new bronze statue of Sir Winston Churchill is to be set up in his constituency of Woodford, Essex. The artist, David McFall, A.R.A., is seen here with the clay model.

The Ford Foundation has made grants of about £1,165,000 for international training and research, and educational development in various countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

A Sheffield man, Mr. Herbert Staniland, had not swum for 35 years when he dived into a lake to rescue a woman. He has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's testimonial.

HOLIDAY BOATS

The number of canal and river pleasure boats run by British Waterways is to be almost doubled this year. A new feature will be five-day voyages between Nottingham and Boston in the Water Wanderer, with holiday-makers sleeping on board.

Sixteen-year-old Roger Collingbourne, of Dartington, Devon, flew to Malta recently for a free trip aboard the coastal minesweeper H.M.S. Dartington. The ship has been adopted by the village and the crew paid all Roger's expenses.

Leicester is to have the biggest hotel built in the provinces since the war. Costing about £1,000,000, it will be called the Europa, and will have 200 bedrooms.

Peter Tangvald, an American yachtsman, recently sailed his 45-foot yawl into Long Beach, California, after completing a 13,000-mile lone voyage from England. The trip took 14 months.

The International Geophysical Year has been succeeded by International Geophysical Co-operation 1959, which will continue until December 31.

Last year British publishers issued the record number of 22,143 titles. Of these 16,172 were new books, and 5971 were reprints or new editions. The number of children's books was also higher than in any previous year.

A hoard of 96 golden sovereigns and two half-sovereigns dating from 1847 to 1906 has been found by workmen dismantling a stone wall on the moors near Sheffield.

THE PIONEERS

A cairn of stone is to mark the spot at Clifden, County Galway, where Alcock and Brown landed after their historic transatlantic flight in June 1919.

Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford are to be established for Ceylon, Ghana, the Malayan region, Nigeria, and the West Indies.

Work has begun on a bridge over the Panama Canal. It will cost over £8,000,000.

THEY SAY . . .

ANY one of you, using your eyes and with a bit of luck, might find something that would shake us to the core.

Mr. Norman Cook of London's Guildhall Museum, to children interested in archaeology

It is the ordinary decency of the ordinary man which makes Britain the greatest country.

Earl Attlee

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TOMORROW'S SEA SERPENT

Zoologists at Victoria University, Wellington, are rearing what may turn out to be a real "sea serpent." It is a baby eel, three feet long, caught some time ago by New Zealand fishermen.

The creature belongs to a very rare species of which no adult member has ever been caught, and the experts consider its parents could be 30 feet or more in length. Eels of that size,

sighted by sailors, may well have given rise to sea serpent stories.

The zoologists point out that normal eels grow from a flat larval stage of about six inches to lengths of six feet or more. If the Wellington specimen develops proportionally, it will certainly be a monster when full-grown.

This eel has a snake-like head, sharp and formidable teeth, and big eyes—with a vicious look.

Fleet Street link with the Pilgrim Fathers

America's historical links with the restored St. Bride's Church in Fleet Street, were honoured at a recent service. A chaplet was placed by Lord Astor beside the fine reredos commemorating Governor Edward Winslow and the Pilgrim Fathers. Governor Winslow's parents were married at St. Bride's, and he himself knew the church when he was a Fleet Street printer's apprentice.

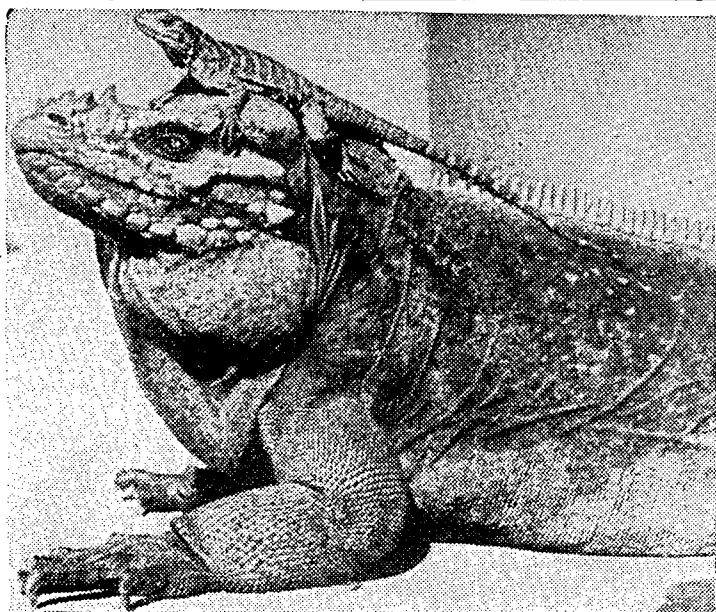
Another early colonist commemorated at the service was Virginia Dare, the first English child born in America. Her parents lived in the parish of St. Bride's and worshipped at the church before settling in Virginia. They were among a party of 91 settlers sent to the new colony by Sir Walter Raleigh, landing there in June 1587, two months before Virginia was born.

TOOLS FOR THE JOB

For about 30 years local enthusiasts have given their services free at weekends as wardens of 1000 acres of countryside between Fox House and Hathersage near Sheffield. They have protected the area from fire, damage, and litter, and formed working parties in the woodlands for the upkeep of paths and drainage. Now a Sheffield firm has made a gift of tools to help the good work.

With the head of the family

This rhinoceros iguana, a native of Haiti and Porto Rico, is on show at an aquarium in Miami. Having reached fatherhood and a weight of 35 pounds he is very proud of his baby, who is a nice little chap of just over one ounce.



Village blacksmith



At the Cotswold beauty spot of Bourton-on-the-Water the village smithy has no entrance to the street except through the house and front door of Mr. Phillips, the blacksmith.

ONE MAN'S BOOKS

Seventy years ago a Venezuelan boy named Pedro Manuel Arcaya started to collect books. He grew up to become a distinguished lawyer, historian, and diplomat, but he still went on collecting books; and when he died, in 1957, he left 100,000 volumes and a handwritten catalogue of them. It took 30 years to compile.

Dr. Arcaya's library, which contains books in Spanish, English, French, Italian, and Portuguese—he could read all five languages—has now been given by his family to the National Library of Venezuela at Caracas.

Straight from Red to Green

The first of new experiments with traffic lights has taken place at Leicester. The Ministry of Transport has said that it is becoming common for traffic to cross road junctions on the red-amber, instead of waiting for the green signal, and this increases the risks of collision.

In the new experiment, the red "stop" signal stays on until it is time for the green. The amber light is used only after the green for stopping traffic, and the Ministry has reminded motorists that this means "stop" unless they are so close to the line that to do so might be dangerous.

The experiment is being carried out by the Ministry of Transport, the Road Research Laboratory, and the local highway authorities. It is also to be tried out in Wolverhampton, Brighton, and Northampton.

AIRCRAFT SPOTTING CONTEST

The annual All-England Aircraft Recognition Contest is to be held on January 17 at the Royal Society of Arts, London. It is open to teams from the Services, the Royal Observer Corps, Air Training Corps, the Combined Cadet Force, and civilian clubs.

The test consists of 35 flying views of aircraft, each shown on a screen for less than a second, competitors being required not only to name the planes but to give additional information about them.

Many fine trophies are awarded by the Aircraft Recognition Society, which runs the contest, and medals are also given by the Air League of the British Empire.

Gallant rescue

The story of one of the most famous rescues in the history of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution has been recalled by the death of Mr. James Brownlee. He was coxswain of the Tynemouth lifeboat, Henry Bernon, which went to the rescue when the hospital ship Rohilla was wrecked off Whitby on October 31, 1914.

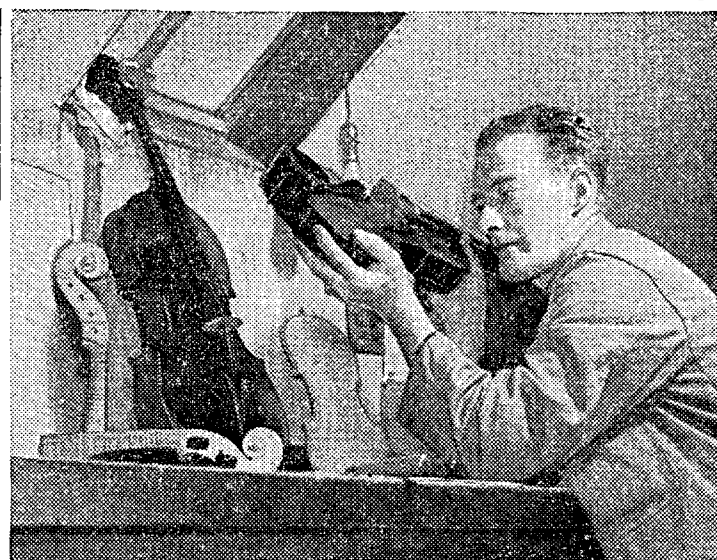
The Henry Bernon was at sea for more than 50 hours, and took off the last 50 survivors. Mr. Brownlee was awarded the RNLI silver medal.

To New Zealand by motor-cycle

Two young Londoners anxious to emigrate to New Zealand were told they would have to wait 18 months for a sea passage. So they decided to set out on their motor-cycle and sidecar, and arrived recently at Auckland after a journey lasting 16 months.

SPENDING SPREE

There was a record demand on the Bank of England for notes for Christmas shopping in 1958. Notes in circulation reached an all-time peak of £2,172,906,440, nearly £45,000,000 more than in Christmas week the year before.



POWER OF THE PIE

Young Roy Sanger of Barnsley has lived within a quarter of a mile of the Woolley Colliery all his life. He had looked forward to working there and on leaving school last July applied for a job. But a National Coal Board official, finding he was only four feet eight inches tall and five stone eight pounds in weight, told him to eat a meat pie every day, and come back when he was bigger.

He ate a pie every day, and an extra one on Fridays, and now he weighs six stone eleven pounds and has been given a job at the colliery where his father, and two of his brothers work.

Violin-maker of Lakeland

In a small workroom overlooking the mountains of Lakeland Mr. Bert Smith makes violins and violas. He taught himself this trade after a visit, while a boy, to a concert in Manchester. He makes about four instruments a year.

Just a little holiday

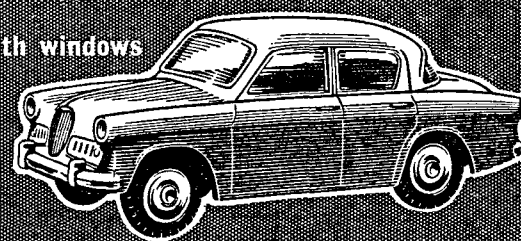
A world cruise by the Cunard liner Caronia, which starts from New York on January 20, is expected to earn more than half-a-million pounds. Some 450 passengers will spend 108 days on board, the minimum single cabin fare being £1000, and the maximum £11,000—for a suite.

Just off the production lines—

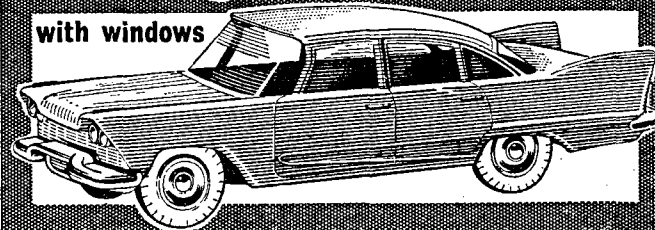
THE SINGER GAZELLE Dinky Toys No 168

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ERNEST THOMSON WRITES ABOUT RADIO AND TELEVISION PERSONALITIES AND PROGRAMMES

News from the Zoos Meet Shirley in Tumbarumba STAR-GAZING IS A POPULAR HOBBY

SHOULD animals be filmed for TV or watched with live cameras? You will soon have an opportunity of comparing the two methods.

This Wednesday BBC Television is starting News from the Zoos, a fortnightly series at 6.20 p.m., alternating with Good Companions. Famous zoos all over the country will be visited in turn by live camera units.

I hear from Granada, however, that ITV are planning a big animal series in the spring, using film only. A spokesman at Granada's London headquarters told me: "The best animal pictures, in our opinion, can only be got by filming them at the critical moment. Monkeys, for instance, will sometimes do anything but

look at the TV camera when you want them to. With a film you can pick the best sequences when it is run through afterwards in the cutting room."

The BBC obviously have other views. This week's opening programme comes direct from the Edinburgh Zoo. The solo star is likely to be Spot the Elephant Seal, but the grand chorus, so to speak, will be provided by the penguin colony. Edinburgh claims to have one of the finest penguin collections in the British Isles.

James Fisher, as Zoo Correspondent, will be the guide in each programme. Helping to pick and choose the animals will be Nicholas Crocker of the BBC's Natural History Unit in Bristol.

SEEKING THE NEW BRAIN

My friend Franklin Englemann, the compère who always reminds me of a particularly cheerful family doctor, is having the best of both worlds these days—on sound radio and TV. Besides being chairman for BBC Television's Ask Me Another, on Tuesdays, he takes the chair at 7.31 p.m. from this Thursday onwards in the Light Programme's new 27-week contest What Do You Know? to discover the Brain of Britain, 1959.

The 1958 winner was 24-year-

old David Keys, an Oxford graduate. Rosemary Watson (28), a



Franklin Englemann

Northern Ireland schoolteacher who won the 1957 title, has been appearing in the TV version.

London provides the contestants for Thursday's opening round. They are Doris Holroyd, a secretary from Paddington; Simon St. Quintin, a Chelsea student; A. A. Hilliar, former B.O.A.C. radio officer of Kensington; and Harry Scott, a company director.

Learning Russian on the air

TEACHING Russian by radio to absolute beginners is a bold scheme the BBC intend to try out in Network Three next October. They are giving plenty of notice of their intention because, as they explain, time must be devoted to finding "exactly the right formula for teaching a language with a new alphabet to an unseen audience starting from the bottom—an audience, moreover, which can only be encouraged, and not made to do its homework!"

Dr. Ronald Hingley, the Oxford University lecturer who is scripting the series, will have as leading character an eccentric professor called Sidorov. The early lessons will include easily recognisable words like *sputnik* and *kommissar*.

SHIRLEY ABICAIR, the girl with the zither, will be back in BBC Children's TV on Friday for the first time since the summer. If



you think she is smiling more sweetly than ever, it could be because of the wonderful welcome Shirley has just had on a radio and TV tour of her native Australia. Among the gifts she received was a new white sports car.

Tumbarumba is the title of her new fortnightly series.

Colour special

IAN ATKINS, who produced the BBC's colour TV demonstration film, gave me a tip the other day which I gladly pass on to readers. The BBC televises the film every Thursday afternoon from 4 to 4.30.

You can, of course, pick it up on a black-and-white receiver. One of the requirements of any future colour TV service is that it must be "compatible," that is, receivable by viewers without colour equipment. The test film is specially prepared to give a complete colour range.

SIX BOYS WHO DEMAND JUSTICE

BATTLES galore occur in TV, but I cannot remember a really good siege. So watch out for a particularly exciting one in The Honey Siege, the new six-part serial which begins in BBC Children's TV on Saturday.

It is not a medieval siege, with men in armour hurling boulders over battlements. But a medieval castle *does* come into it, though the time is the present in an imaginary French village of the Pyrenees. The story is about six schoolboys wrongfully accused of theft by their teacher. Angered by a sense of injustice, they lock themselves in the old castle until the injustice is righted.

The Honey Siege is based on Le Chevalier Pierrot by the modern French author Gil Buhet, and the novel has been adapted for TV by two of his English friends, Antonia Ridge and Adrian Thomas.

Producer Kevin Sheldon tells me that the castle scenes, including a terrific fight, are being filmed

A CLUSTER of ancient oaks at one end of his garden at East Grinstead, Sussex, are a sore trial to astronomer Patrick Moore. He mentioned this sorrowfully when we talked about his Seeing Stars programme in BBC Children's TV on Friday.

"They give me a simply shocking horizon in one direction," he said. "However, I don't do too badly with two telescopes. One is a 12½-inch lens which I use for most of my serious watching, and the other an 8½-inch at the opposite end of the garden."

Patrick Moore is so keen on sky-watching that winter or summer makes no difference. "One night in Glasgow," he said, "after I had been using my telescope out in the open for nearly five hours, I thought it was getting just a bit chilly. A glance at the

thermometer showed one degree minus—33 degrees of frost."

Such is the enthusiasm of the true amateur losing himself in the starry heavens. A Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Mr. Moore is also a founder member of the Junior Astronomical Society which meets regularly at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

"Do you get many letters from viewers?" I asked.

"Letters? It's terrific! At least 200 after every programme—enough to snow me under. Girls write as well as boys—about one girl for every five letters."

Although he will be talking about easily-found winter stars in Friday's broadcast, Patrick Moore specialises on the Moon and the planets, particularly Venus and Jupiter.

Grass that gives a glimpse of the future

I WONDER whether you have been watching Peter Hayes' Red Grass serial in Associated-Rediffusion Children's TV. It began on January 6, but there are still four instalments to come, and



Jacqueline Hussey

producer John Rhodes tells me new viewers should be able to pick up the plot.

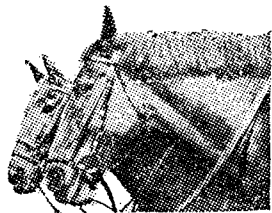
The Red Grass is an extraordinary herb discovered by an English archaeologist near Athens. Though it stings whoever touches it, it also gives them the ability to see into the future. Two crooks get hold

of a specimen and rush off to England to use it for dishonest purposes. Unluckily for them, they are pursued by Donald and Janet Mason, two children aware of their secret.

Nicholas Light is seen as Donald. Janet, his sister, is played by 20-year-old Jacqueline Hussey, who left drama school only last July and has already appeared in two plays at London's Royal Court Theatre.

Jacqueline intended to be a teacher, but the call of the stage proved too strong. She takes acting very seriously and wants to play as many different kinds of part as possible. She spends hours with a tape-recorder listening to various accents—Welsh, Irish, Scots, "New York" American, and American of the Deep South.

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The six boys find a long French loaf quite a feast

The Children's Newspaper, January 17, 1959

Underground movement in the early morning

At about one o'clock in the morning, soon after the last train has rumbled along the tracks of London's Underground, four men set out to do an unusual job of work.

They are members of the special pestology team, and, until about 4.30 a.m. (when the trains start moving along the tracks again), some of their time will be spent in killing rats that dwell in tunnels and workings.

This team, controlled by the Works and Building Engineer's Department, is at work all the year round at some point or other on London Transport's rail and bus properties; and they are backed up by seven other men who work during the daytime, on open sections accessible during traffic hours.

Rats are not the only pests to be tackled; rabbits, pigeons, mosquitoes, ants, and cockroaches can

also be a nuisance. Rabbits particularly have been troublesome of late, burrowing into railway embankments. In coping with them London Transport men often work in close association with Ministry of Agriculture officials who may be clearing rabbits from fields adjoining a stretch of track.

Pigeons are another menace to property, and steps have to be taken to discourage them from perching and nesting in certain places. But Mr. Rat is the most cunning foe of all, and has to be met with cunning.

Work in a Tube tunnel in the dead of night might be thought a lonely occupation. But there are the permanent way men who are always somewhere near at hand, and on odd occasions there is also the unexpected company of a dog or cat that has decided to explore one of the tunnels, only to get lost.

A rat-catcher with his ferrets on a stretch of London's Underground railway.

Radio Times Hulton Picture Library



HURRAH FOR THE HALLELUJAH BONNET

The Salvation Army bonnet, which was pictured on a Swiss stamp last year, is now about 80 years old. We take this story of its origin from the Salvation Army Year Book 1959 (5s.).

It is claimed that it was by General Bramwell Booth's persuasion that the first Army bonnet was worn. His daughter afterwards recorded an account she had from Staff-Captain Mrs. Evans:

"He had sent for me . . ." said Mrs. Evans, "and came into the little office with the bonnet in his hand, and asked me what I thought of it. I said: 'I think it's queer, Mr. Bramwell. I hope you don't expect me to wear it.' 'Yes, I do,' he said, 'at the meeting to-night.' I said, 'No, never me.' At that he opened his coat, a

black frock coat, and showed me a red jersey thing, with Salvation Army on it in yellow, and he said in his quiet way. 'I am sure if I can wear this for Jesus, you can wear the bonnet,' and I did. I was the first to wear it."

It was no doubt following this that Mrs. Booth, when she saw the cadets who assembled in London, May 1880, in such a divergence of head-dress, collected black straw bonnet shapes, and with herself and her daughter Emma acting as both designers and models, eventually chose the "Hallelujah bonnet."

A cadet who was by trade a milliner was set to work to trim bonnets for the rest. By September regulation bonnets trimmed with black silk alike for soldiers and officers were advertised for sale at 6s. each!

EDINBURGH'S ZOO HOSPITAL

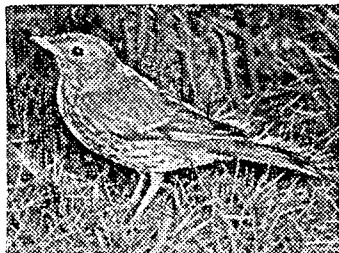
Sick animals at the Scottish Zoological Park, Edinburgh, are to have a new hospital to replace one destroyed by fire. It is to be

built by the end of the year at a cost of £5000, with a special convalescent wing facing south to the Pentland Hills.

It's a hard life for the birds in a hard winter

THOUGH we have had some pretty sharp spells of cold weather in the past few years it is twelve years since we had a really prolonged hard winter. Not many of you will be able to remember anything of the great cold of early 1947, which lasted from January 23 until the middle of March.

The same period gave us the



Song thrush

Eric Markham

coldest February for 52 years and the dulllest on record, with less than half its proper ration of sunshine; snow fell on every day in the month. In March a great deal more snow fell, and a temperature of -6° F. was recorded in Co. Durham. The effect of all this on bird life, as can be imagined, was severe.

It is still too early to say whether this winter will go down as a severe one, but a glance back at what happened in 1947 will show the dangers that the birds will run if it is. A lot of information about it was collected at the time by two well-known ornithologists, Dr. N. F. Ticehurst and the Rev. P. H. T. Hartley.

The first great danger is starvation. Starlings and the thrush tribe (especially redwings, fieldfares, and song thrushes) are the chief sufferers, for they cannot get at the frozen and snow-covered ground to dig up worms and insects, and the berries are soon exhausted.

In 1947 green woodpeckers, owls, and coots also died in some numbers—the coots because the lakes and reservoirs were frozen over, and the owls because of course most of the mice were safely hidden under the snow.

As a result of the shortage of food, many birds were driven to unusual feeding habits. Green

woodpeckers visited poultry runs and bird tables and attacked beehives. Red grouse came to feed in a garden in the Yorkshire Dales. Little owls attended threshings of corn stacks and flew down to catch the mice right among the men working there. Magpies attacked cattle in the Cotswolds and pecked such large holes in their backs, "as large as saucers," that the poor beasts had to be destroyed. Rooks ate swedes growing in the fields. Blackbirds and song-thrushes fed on man-golds chopped up in cattle troughs. Black-headed gulls chased starlings, fieldfares, snipe and dunlin to make them drop the food they had found.

But the biggest effect of this severe weather was the migration westwards of thousands of birds in search of food and a warmer climate. Cornwall, Devon, and Pembrokeshire were full of thrushes, lapwings, starlings, skylarks, and other birds, but alas in that winter those counties were almost as cold as the rest of Britain. On February 5 skylarks were flying southwards at Spurn



Hen starling in winter plumage

Eric Markham

Head on the Yorkshire coast at the rate of 1500 an hour.

In some severe winters great numbers of birds are actually burdened with balls of ice on their feet or plumage, and so die. This happened on a very large scale in the 1939-40 winter, for instance.



Green woodpecker Eric Markham

So you see, if this winter should prove to be severe, or even brings a short, sharp spell of frost and snow, it is up to all bird-lovers to help the birds. Food and water is what they want more than anything.

In a hard winter every bird-lover's house has a small colony of birds: tits, thrushes, robins, and starlings that have survived because food has been provided for them.

Remember to put the starlings' food out separately, or they will eat that of the other birds as well. That is why it is a good idea to hang up the tits' food on strings; the starlings cannot get it, but the tits can.

RICHARD FITTER

Stowaway bees

A swarm of bees is seldom welcome to anyone but a bee-keeper, but one that boarded the coaster Barwon, in Sydney Harbour some ten weeks ago, was made to feel at home. A handy member of the crew managed to make a hive—possibly with a view to future honey supplies—and fed the "stowaways" on sugar and water.

The bees have settled down to their life on the ocean wave. In port they fly off in search of flower gardens and fresh water, but they always return to the vessel before she sails.

An Island changes its name

There are two Holy Islands in Britain, one off the Northumbrian coast and a smaller one on the east side of the Isle of Arran in the mouth of the Clyde. This latter Holy Island, where King Robert the Bruce landed in 1306, is now to resume its ancient name of St. Moliase Island, following its purchase by Mr. Stewart Huston of Pennsylvania—an American Scot.

Two miles in length and uninhabited apart from its lighthouse crew, St. Moliase is popular with summer visitors.

The original name comes from St. Molus, a disciple of St. Columba.



Getting ahead the easy way

Acclaimed by modellers everywhere, the booklet 'Plasticine' modelling for Amateurs is in great demand. Written, photographed and drawn by A. V. Blanchard—a man with a lifetime's experience of the art—it

shows short cuts to success in modelling Heads, Animals and Figures. It also contains a comprehensive chapter on Casting. Price (including leaflet '101 Uses for Plasticine') 1/9 Post Free.

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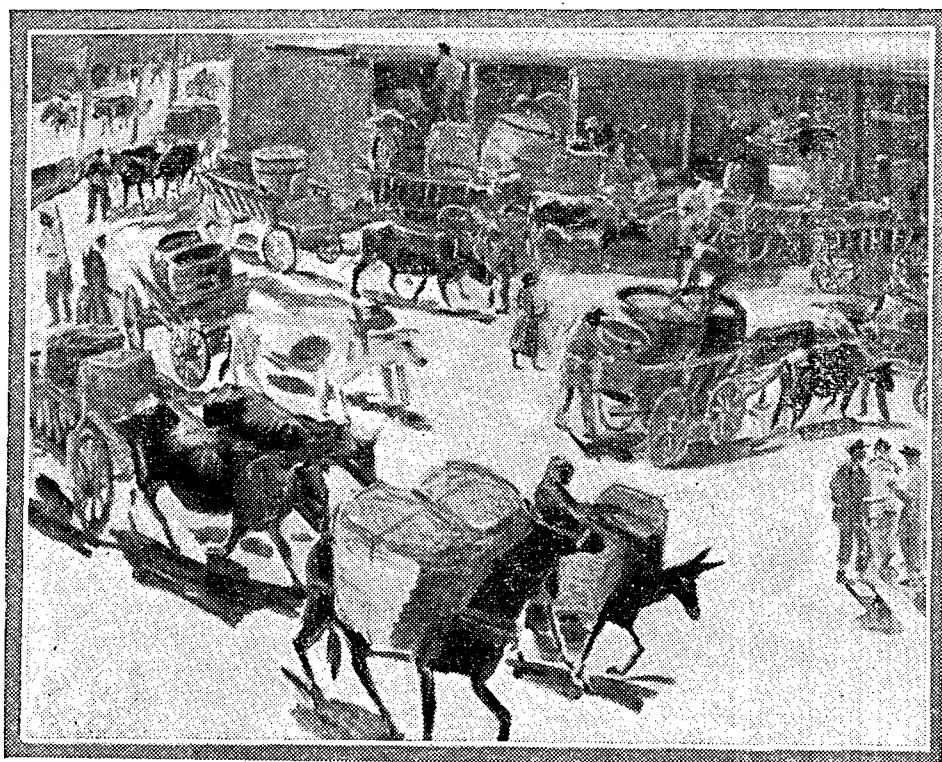
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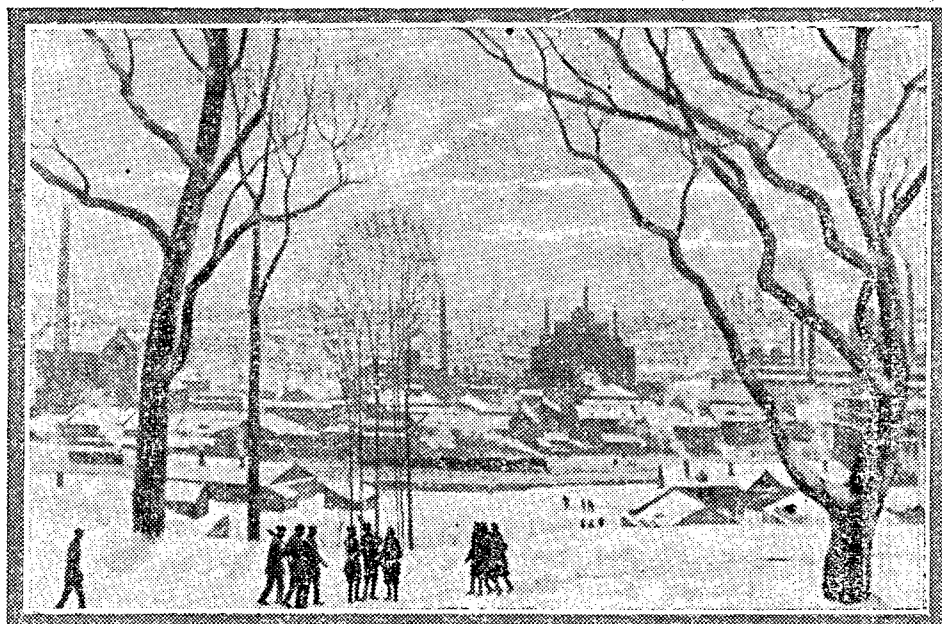
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RUSSIAN ART AT THE



Receiving grapes at Astara Point, 1933, by M. S. Saryan

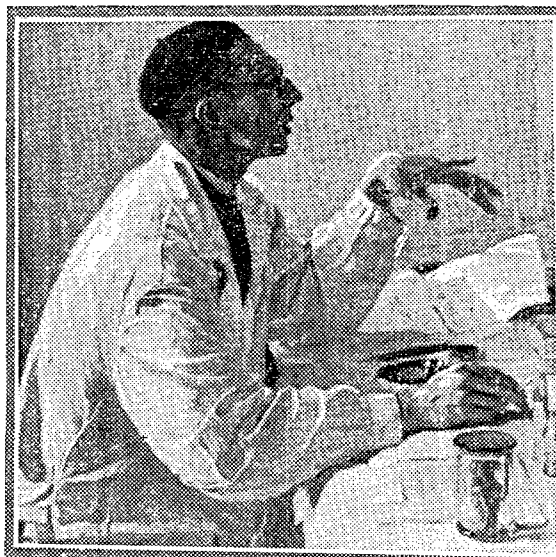


Morning in industrial Moscow, by K. F. Yuon (1875-1958)

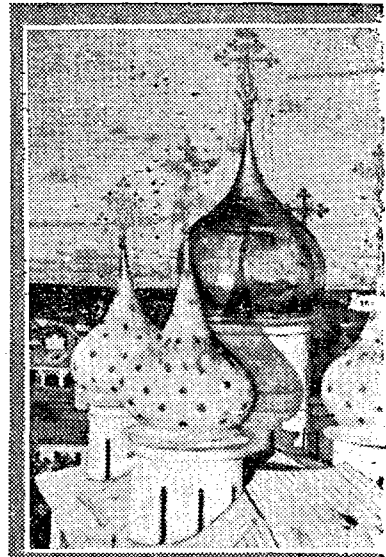


On the Boulevard, by Vladimir Makovsky (1846-1920)

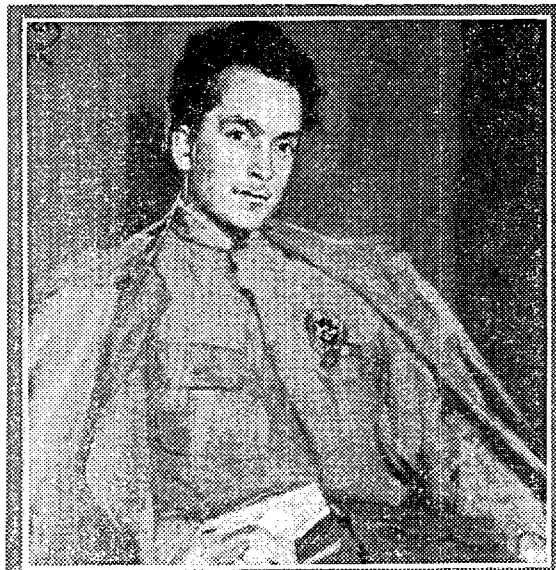
The splendid exhibition of Russian paintings to be seen at the Royal Academy, London, until Sunday, March 1, is the first of its kind ever seen anywhere in Western Europe. Including works from the 13th century to the present day, it



Portrait of a surgeon, by M. V. Nesterov (1862-1942)



Cupola and Swallows, by I. I. Pimenov



The writer D. A. Furmanov, by S. V. Malyutin (1859-1937)



District of Tomorrow, by Y. I. Pimenov



The artist's sons, by V. A. Serov (1865-1911)

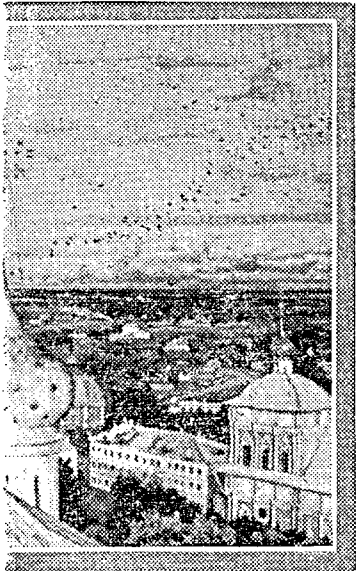


A girl student, by N. A. Yaroshenko (1846-1898)

gives a really representative view of Russian art. The music and the literature of Russia are already well-known in Britain, but there has never before been a chance like this to see Russian pictures. Entirely free from abstract painting, this

January 17, 1959

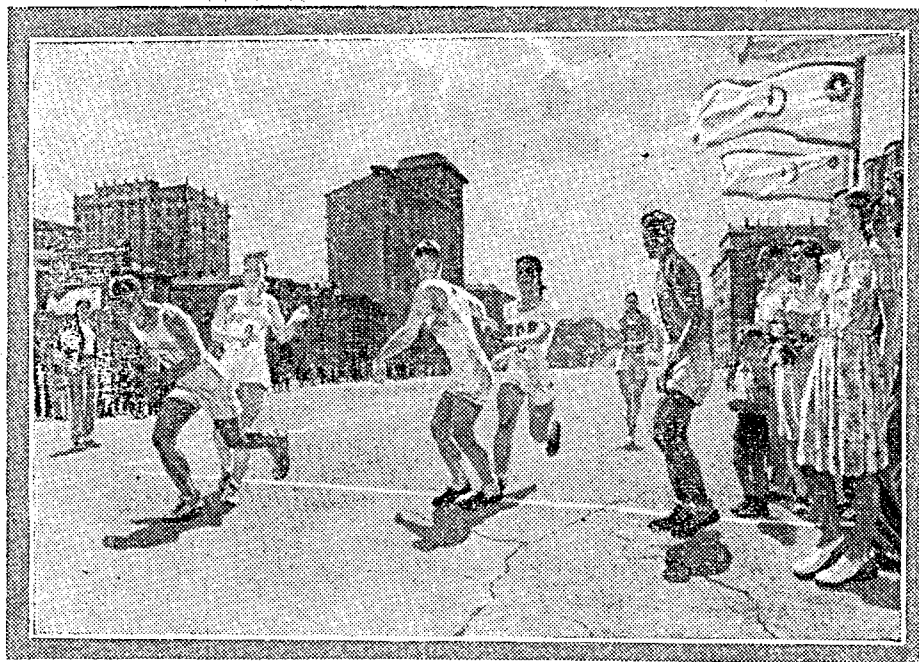
THE ROYAL ACADEMY



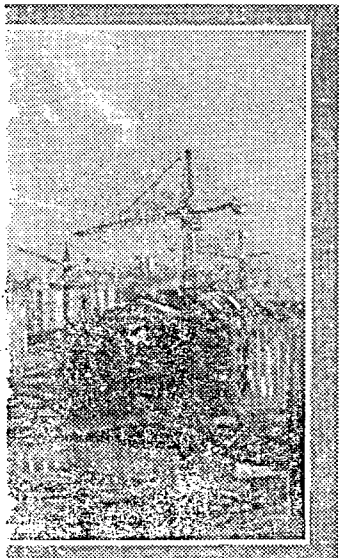
K. F. Yuon (1875-1958)



Head of a young oarsman, by V. I. Surikov (1848-1916)



Relay Race, by A. A. Deineka



The artist M. V. Nesterov, by P. D. Korin



Daughter of the artist, by I. E. Repin (1844-1930)



Peasant Girl, by A. G. Venetsianov (1780-1847)



Kirghiz hunter, by V. V. Vereshchagin (1842-1904)



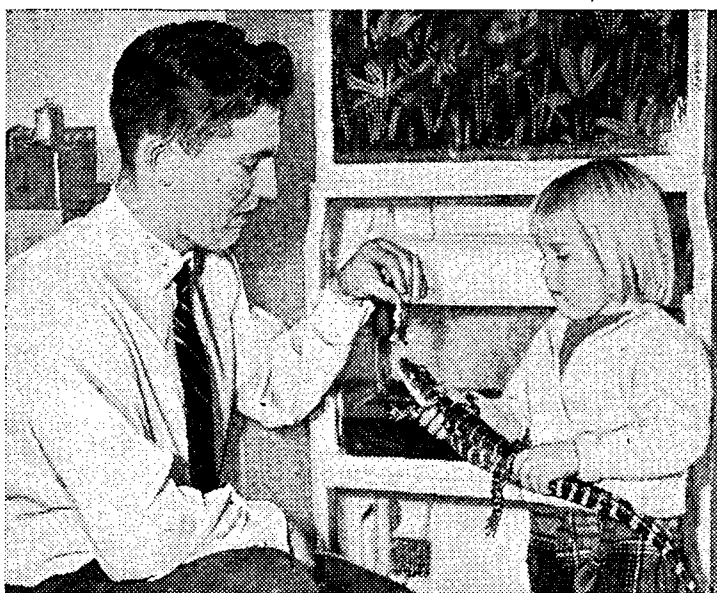
Two Institute pupils, by D. G. Levitsky (1735-1822)



The tractor-driver's supper, by A. A. Plastov

carefully-made selection introduces us to a variety of types—writers, peasants, soldiers, industrial workers, women, and children—as well as the beauty of the vast Russian landscape, so different from our own. The exhibition, the first

stage in an exchange of works of art, is sponsored by the Royal Academy and the Arts Council and is to be followed in 1960 by an exhibition in the Soviet Union showing the work of great British masters.



Nice and quiet about the house

The tenant of a Council flat at Kingsbury, Middlesex, found that the regulations forbade him to keep a cat or a dog. But nothing was said about alligators so he bought a baby one and it is now just part of the family.

Animals in hiding

Artist and traveller Richard Ogle has written yet another book that will fascinate young naturalists. Its title is *Animals and their Camouflage* (Foulsham, 12s. 6d.), and it makes an admirable introduction to the study of the way animals blend with their background to escape detection.

Among the many "camouflage experts" he describes is the chameleon prawn, which can turn from green to brown according to the colour of the seaweed on which it clings. Even more astounding is the spider crab, which appears to disguise itself deliberately. With its flexible pincers it plucks bits of seaweed and sticks them onto the sharp spines on its back, where the fragments grow in the course of time and completely hide the crab. But if the creature is placed among

sponges, it will quickly tear off the seaweed and stick on pieces of sponge instead. And if this quick-change artist reaches an area of shingle, it will be seen to replace the weed on its shell with small pebbles.

From the seashore to the countryside, from the white north-land to the jungles, Mr. Ogle takes us on an enthralling tour of the many lands he has visited. He shows the bittern of our own marshlands, the same colour as the reeds among which it stands deathly still with beak aloft; in the Indian forest he points out the leopard, whose rosettes and fawn coat blend completely with the fawn-coloured foliage in which it crouches motionless.

Many fine illustrations by the author enhance a lively nature book.

WHO'S WHO AT THE ZOO

Gift of two tame baboons

Two young Guinea baboons which were companions in Africa and then, for a time, became separated, are now together again at the London Zoo. They are Bobby and Marie, gift from Mr. J. W. Woodward, of Dar-es-Salaam.

"When Mr. Woodward was recently home on leave he presented us with Bobby," an official told me. "The other day the death occurred of a friend of his who had been keeping Marie as a pet, so Mr. Woodward sent her along to us, too. About 27 months old and very tame, both baboons will make a welcome addition to the monkey house where, incidentally, we have three other Guinea baboons.

"Guinea baboons are characterised by their yellow fur. We have bred the species here on several occasions and now that we are so well stocked, we hope to do so again."

All eyes on the chameleon's eggs

For the first time on record, a Meller's giant chameleon—a large East African variety measuring 18 inches—has laid eggs at the Zoo. "We received the chameleon only recently from the Veterinary Research Laboratories at Blantyre, Nyasaland," said Overseer R. A. Lanworn. "It came with several others which we were keeping temporarily in the laboratory.

"The other morning, to our surprise, we found that the chameleon had produced a clutch of 20 eggs. Most of them she had buried in the mould with which the cage is carpeted. The eggs are white, soft-shelled objects, rather smaller than sparrows' eggs.

"We have left half of them in the care of the mother, and the other half have been placed in an

incubator where we are keeping them at a fairly high temperature. What the incubation period is we do not know—it is in fact extremely rare for these large chameleons to lay eggs anywhere outside their own natural habitat. Incidentally," Mr. Lanworn added, "the prospective mother is not only our largest chameleon, but she also has the longest tongue. She has been seen to snick off a cockroach at a distance of one foot from the tip of her snout."

Rare tortoises only two inches long

WELCOME gifts to the menagerie's reptile section are two rare water-tortoises. They are an Indian species known as "roofed" terrapins, so-called because their shells are serrated and suggest the tiling of a house roof.

"They are the first 'roofed' terrapins we have been able to get for many years," said Mr. Lanworn. "Both are little more than babies at present, each measuring about two inches. The chief problem is their diet. They will not eat meat or earthworms as most other terrapins do. But we are managing to persuade them to eat greenstuff. We distribute cut-up lettuce leaves on the surface of the water in their tank, and they nibble at them."

Very important babies

IMPORTANT babies just hatched at the insect house laboratory are three or four dozen African giant centipedes, believed to be the first of their particular species yet bred there. "The mother centipede was sent to us recently from Nyasaland," Overseer George Ashby of the insect section, told me. "She is a striking-looking creature, with a six-inch-long bluish body. She coiled herself around the eggs, which were

pearly-looking objects rather smaller than peas, holding them closely to her body with her innumerable legs.

"We kept her undisturbed in a temperature of 75 degrees F. Then, the other day, we found that all the eggs had hatched, producing tiny white-coated babies, all of which she still manages to hug closely to her body.

"The babies have not fed yet and will not do so for a week or two," Mr. Ashby added. "They will then leave their mother and have to be fed on small insects. Incidentally, the mother herself has taken no food whatever during the whole of the several weeks' incubation. But she also will be ready for a good feed once she has released her infants."

Snakes which live underground

ALSO new in this section are two Blind snakes, caught on a tea plantation in East Africa by one of the workers there. "About two feet long and with very thin bodies, the snakes are the first of their kind we have had for a long time," Mr. Lanworn said. "Unfortunately, they are not likely to make very satisfactory exhibits, because they spend so much of their time underground. Although called 'Blind,' they have tiny, almost imperceptible, eyes. But their vision appears to be strictly limited to a distinction between light and dark only.

"Blind snakes are normally found living inside the huge mound nests of termites, or white ants, on which they feed almost exclusively. This makes them difficult to cater for at Regent's Park, as we have no termites here. But we are doing our best to get the snakes to feed on substitute fare such as gentles, mealworms, earthworms, and tiny scraps of meat, and so far we appear to be successful." CRAVEN HILL

PIONEERS OF FLIGHT—new picture-story of the famous Wright brothers (2)

Sons of an American minister of religion, the Wright brothers were earning their living in the 1890's in a small

cycle shop in Dayton, Ohio. But their main interest was the possibility of flight in a powered, heavier-than-air machine,

and they studied all that had been written on this problem—which many scientists then thought insoluble.



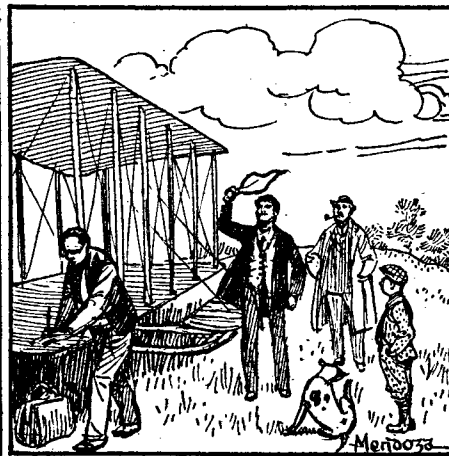
The Wrights first made a biplane kite which they flew on a common near Dayton, watched by an enthusiastic crowd of small boys. Adult passers-by wondered why "those Wrights" neglected their cycle shop to play with kites. In 1900, satisfied with their model, they built a full-size glider. Their next problem was to find a place where the prevailing winds would be suitable for trying out the glider.



After writing to the Weather Bureau at Washington, the Wrights decided on a desolate place called Kitty Hawk, which was a small scattered village on a long narrow tongue of land off the North Carolina coast. Leaving Orville in charge of the shop, Wilbur went by train to the coast, taking the glider with him in parts, and boarded a leaky old vessel for the rough 40-mile trip to Kitty Hawk.



Wilbur stayed with a Mr. and Mrs. Tate, to whom he had previously written. They were simple hospitable folk, and, like most people, they took to this pleasant young man. But they were puzzled when he said he and his brother were going to try out a man-carrying kite. And they were even more astonished when he borrowed Mrs. Tate's sewing machine to make adjustments to the wing fabric.



Leaving an assistant at the Dayton shop, Orville joined his brother at Kitty Hawk. Not wishing to cause the Tates inconvenience, the Wrights lived in a tent while working at their glider. When they had assembled it they carried it to a sand dune called Kill Devil Hill, and awaited a favourable wind for their first trial. Most of the few residents at Kitty Hawk thought them a pair of harmless cranks.

The people of Kitty Hawk are in for a big surprise. See next week's instalment

A new series about men who take their lives in their hands

LIVING DANGEROUSLY

By Garry Hogg

3. THE FIREMAN

Chapter 1

No one can deny that, of all the trades in which a man may engage, one of the most dangerous must be that of the fireman. For the fireman's trade is to fight fire—by far the most dangerous of the four elements, not forgetting the sea in its angrier moods. Fire is not only powerfully destructive, it is ruthless and possesses a "living" quality that demands the same qualities from those who go to war with it as are called for in dealing with enemy forces: not only courage, but imaginative strategy of a very high order.

The fireman, it is true, is essentially an individual worker; but he is a unit in a disciplined team, and only team-work can prevail against fire. He must be a man of considerable muscular strength. Before actually tackling a fire he may be called upon to run out some hundreds of feet of hose—and fire hose weighs something like forty pounds for every fifty feet of its length, even when empty.

Feats of strength

Not only will he have had to run at full speed, laden with hose and nozzle, across level ground, but he may have been called on to climb, as quickly as possible, to the top of a 50-foot or even a 100-foot ladder. He may have to descend his ladder with the dead-weight of a victim overcome by smoke. He must possess sufficient muscular strength to control the heavy nozzle (or "branch," as the fireman calls it) when the water is pumped through it at great pressure. Quite apart from the considerable weight of water in a hose, pressure gives it a "live" quality which tends to snatch the nozzle from his grasp.

Where great pressure is being applied to the water by the pumps, a nozzle is normally held by a pair of firemen locked together; it is possible for the two men to be jerked about like puppets by the force of the water they are trying to control.

Head for heights

One of the most important rules a fireman learns is never in any circumstances to release hold of his "branch." If it is torn from him, he must immediately spread-eagle himself over it to prevent it from whipping about and perhaps severely injuring a fellow-member of the brigade, or some unwitting spectator.

In addition to sheer strength, a fireman must of course possess a perfect head for heights. Much of his work is performed at the top of ladders, often when they are not actually braced against a building but may be swaying with his own movements anything from

fifty to a hundred feet in the air. Or he may be required to work his way along a sloping roof on slippery tiles or slates, to get at the root of a chimney or break through to the upper storeys of a building which are inaccessible because the staircases are sheets of flame.

A fireman's sight and hearing must be very keen, for much of his work is done in darkness lit only by flames and searchlights dimmed by water screens and smoke. His hearing must be keen because not only may there be victims calling faintly for help through the tumult and confusion, the roar of flames and the hiss of water under great pressure, but the different sounds of fire can reveal much of vital importance in the strategy employed to defeat it.

Skilled handyman

In addition to these qualities, the fireman must be a skilled handyman. He must be expert in the handling of various forms of fire-fighting equipment, which become more elaborate and complicated every year. He must have a pretty good knowledge of the structural details of all types of building, so that he need lose no time in working his way through to any part of a building where the fire has its origin.

He must know how to make the best use of every type of axe, crowbar, hammer, saw, and chisel; he must know how to recognise and cope with the electrical installation that may in fact be the cause of the fire and will certainly add greatly to the firemen's risks if it becomes affected; he must have a working knowledge of the various types of pumps, motors, lifting-gear, and other mechanical aids incorporated in the various pieces of apparatus. He must have some knowledge of first-aid, since it may well happen that someone he is rescuing from the top of a building can only be moved after some preliminary dressing has been administered.

Frozen solid

A fireman must also have the stamina to endure sudden and violent changes of temperature as well as protracted spells of strenuous duty in the most difficult and hazardous conditions. Many a man has been obliged to work for hours at a stretch in a temperature close on to 200 degrees, about the maximum which a human being can withstand, while the temperature of the air generally was below freezing. He will have had ice-cold water deliberately played on to him by low-pressure hoses to prevent him from catching fire, and he will have descended his ladder at the end of a spell of duty to find his uniform freezing solid.

So much for the fireman as an individual. It has already been stated that he works as part of a close-knit, highly specialised team. Only by working as a team, their actions perfectly co-ordinated and brought to a high pitch of speed and efficiency by regular and continuous practice and drill, can the men hope to prevail against an enemy so savage as fire. Speed and efficiency go hand

their individual stations or positions. The big red doors will have been swung open—operated in some cases by remote control by the driver of the first appliance out. The engines will have been kept permanently warmed-up so that an instant getaway may be relied upon. Within a fraction of a second of the last man scrambling into his place, the clutch has been let in, the gear-lever thrown, and the appliance will be swinging out into the street.

There are three main "appliances," as they are called. The most important is the big eight-ton pump-escape, a vehicle consisting of a powerful pumping outfit and an escape-ladder with its own pair of five-foot wheels mounted on it. The pumping equipment enables this appliance to produce anything up to 1000 gallons of water per minute at a



A fireman working from a turntable ladder high above blazing buildings

in hand; each begets the other. Over the years, by processes of trial and error, the most fool-proof methods of operating have been worked out, tested and accepted as standard practice—though there is always sympathetic consideration given by the authorities to any new suggestion.

The unofficial slogan of the Fire Service is "Get into it!" and every aspect and detail of its routine, whether in the individual or collectively, is designed to forward that end. It is applied from the moment the alarm sounds in the fire station. No better method of getting men to their positions in the minimum time has yet been evolved than the well-tryed one of having them drop down highly-polished steel poles from openings in the floor of their overhead sleeping or recreation quarters. Feet foremost, they drop one after the other on to sponge-rubber mats that act both as shock-absorbers and springboards from which the firemen leap to

pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch. This of course is many times greater than that of the usual mains, but the powerful road engine of the appliance can be switched to a water-impeller which boosts the pressure to the required figure, which will vary with the extent of the fire to be brought under control.

The escape-ladder is operated by a close-knit team of four men, who are responsible for unshipping the ladder, and operating the big levers which enable them to manoeuvre the ladder to its site. They also operate the winding-gear which shoots out the telescopic sections to a height of fifty feet in a matter of seconds.

While the escape-ladder is being run into position and extended, other members of the team unroll 50-foot and 100-foot lengths of hose at high speed, coupling the lengths together like lightning, while two men connect them up to the appropriate hydrant or water-tank. Nowadays the couplings are of the quick-

lock variety, for great speed is essential and the man controlling the impeller is as anxious as the man with the "branch" in his grip to get the water flowing in a powerful stream with the minimum of delay.

The second very important appliance is the turntable-ladder, which is brought into use whenever fire has attacked a tall building such as a warehouse, block of flats or tenement. This is a giant twelve-ton appliance consisting in the main of a massive turntable built over the rear axle, the extending ladders of which, owing to their weight and length, must be operated by a switch of the road engine. A system of massive jacks is brought into use to level up the outfit and widen its base.

Special pay

This is necessary, for the ladders when fully extended will reach to 100 feet, tilted well out of the perpendicular, and carrying two or even three firemen, a length of heavy hose and a "branch" permanently attached to the top of the rail and capable of being swivelled by the fireman operating it. Allowance has to be made, too, for the effect of water travelling up 100 feet of hose under great pressure.

The crew of this appliance are paid at special rates, for they must possess special skill. Manipulation of the turntable itself calls for extreme accuracy as well as speed; the men who operate from the ladder are very highly trained in their individual duties; the fireman who actually operates the hose is a specialist. He is in touch with the men below by two-way telephone; he stands not on a ladder-rung but on a small, specially-designed platform; he is hooked on to the ladder top by a quick-release safety-hook; and he has ready to hand a razor-sharp knife.

Dangerous sway

This is for emergency use. It sometimes happens that owing to excessive water pressure in the hose running up the turntable ladder, particularly if it comes unevenly owing to inter-change of hydrants or the sudden puncturing of a length of hose coupled to the same source of supply, the 100-foot ladder begins to sway. There is a limit to the sway beyond which the turntable itself would be overturned. The fireman's only answer then is to slash through the hose with his knife. Even then he may be too late: the sudden release of pressure may result in the ladder being violently tilted in the reverse direction, and passing the safety point. It is a risk every leading fireman knows he has to take.

There are other appliances, secondary to these but still of great importance. A big fire will involve the use of many hundreds of feet of hose, sometimes, if hydrants are insufficient in the area, a mile and more.

These additional lengths of hose and their couplings and "branches" are carried in various types of fire-tender, which also carry an astonishingly wide range of pieces of equipment, each with

Continued on page 10

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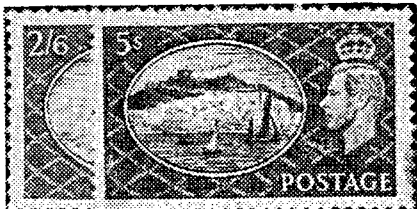
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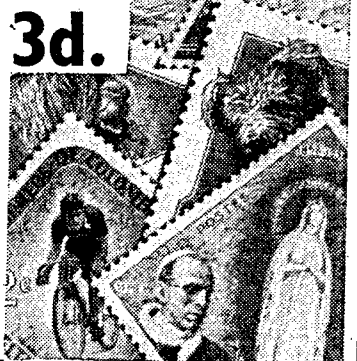
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THE WORLD OF STAMPS

It is possible to make quite an interesting collection of stamps on which popular winter sports are depicted.

For instance, more than 70 stamps from a score of countries are devoted to ski-ing. Although skis have been used for centuries in northern Europe as a means of travelling in wintry weather, international ski contests are a modern innovation. On several occasions the World Ski Championships and the Winter Olympic Games have been marked by special issues.

One type of race, the slalom,



consists of an exciting descent in which the skier must pass between pairs of flags dotted at intervals on the mountainside. As the competitors take turns to zigzag down the slope they are carefully timed to determine the winner.

The slalom does not simply depend on speed. It is intended to test the skier's ability to turn smoothly and accurately among obstacles. Slalom races have appeared on stamps from several countries and one from Sweden to mark the 1954 World Championships shows a woman skier in action. It is a sport in which women can take part almost on equal terms with men.

More familiar in Britain is the

sport of sledging, and a Hungarian stamp depicts two boys flying downhill on their toboggan.

Other winter sports shown on stamps are skating, ice-yachting, bob-sleighbing, and ice-hockey. So far there does not appear to have been a stamp in honour of snowballing!

EVERY winter the Swiss Post Office issues a series of stamps which are sold at a little above their face value. The 40-centime stamp, for instance, costs 50 centimes and the extra money goes to the Pro Juventute funds for helping poor Swiss children.

One of this winter's stamps portrays Albert von Haller, an 18th-century Swiss naturalist and poet. The other four all show flowers in their natural colours. Two of them, the yellow pansy



and the Christmas rose, are particularly attractive.

In previous years the Swiss Pro Juventute stamps have

depicted Alpine flowers, girls in the traditional costumes of the Swiss cantons, butterflies and moths, and even beetles—all in their correct colours.

Even a small collection of them makes an attractive display and when you remember that part of the cost of every stamp has been devoted to charity, you can easily understand why the Pro Juventute issues are so popular.

A new series of Australian stamps depicting some of the country's flowers is to be issued this year. The first, the 2s. value, will be on sale in the spring, and will show the Australian Flannel Flower.

C. W. HILL

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WHY NOT send along 1/6 NOW and be able to share in these things? I don't think you will regret it.

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The Secretary

4 Ancliffe Lane, Bolton-le-Sands,
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Best Stories by the Best Writers

ARGOSY

Monthly 2/6

MALTA GEORGE CROSS FREE

DO YOU KNOW that on April 15th last, Malta issued a set of stamps to commemorate the conferment of the George Cross on the people of the Island for their fortitude in the War? That these stamps were withdrawn and became obsolete after one week? THAT we will send to YOU, ABSOLUTELY FREE, a packet of 6 MALTA STAMPS, including the 1d. George Cross? Just ask to see our Superior Discount Approvals enclosing 3d. stamp (Overseas 1/6) for postage—and please tell your Parents.

M. HUTCHINSON (48),
Old Cedars Cottage, Westwood Hill,
Sydenham, S.E.26

LIVING DANGEROUSLY

Continued from page 9

its highly specialised use. Big axes for cutting away heavy timber; sledge-hammers and crowbars for shifting dangerous stone-work; lengths of rope of many types and weights for varying needs; hand-operated extinguishers for many different kinds of local fire; heavy rubber gloves and rubber-insulated tools large and small for use where electrical installations are involved; respirators, asbestos-fabric over-garments, spare helmets and gumboots; there is no limit to the variety and number of individual pieces of equipment carried by these tenders, and so stored that the man in charge can locate and produce them in an

instant, however dark and smoky the atmosphere.

One odd commodity always carried is the "dolly." This consists of a short length of hose no longer considered strong enough for its original purpose. Each of them is filled with sand, and series of them are used to channel-off surplus water which might otherwise flood stock in a warehouse or do unnecessary damage to the contents of property.

For though the first duty of firemen is to save life, to find the seat of the fire and extinguish it, only just behind it is the duty of preserving property and its contents to the best of their ability.

GAS FROM THE SEA

A New Zealand diver was recently astonished to see streams of bubbles rising from cracks in the rocky sea-bed off Kaikoura, South Island. Evidently there was an escape of natural gas.

Returning to the surface, the diver went ashore and obtained some bottles and a funnel. Then he went back to his boat, dived again, and collected samples of the gas. It turned out to be methane, a gas usually signifying the presence of oil, and its discovery has raised hopes that there may be oil in the area.

Scotland for holidays

Scottish Tourist Board figures show that hotels and boarding houses in Scotland had 4,600,000 visitors during 1958. This was 200,000 more than in the previous year.

"What we are most pleased about is that it is a million more than we had five years ago," an official told the C.N.

Main increases were reported in the Highlands, particularly in the north-west, and more than 150,000 people, an increase of 22,000, stayed in camps and hostels in the national forest parks.

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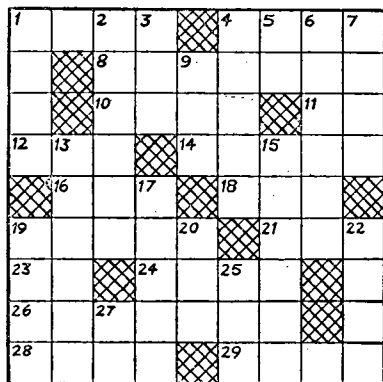
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PUZZLE PARADE



Answer next week

Crossword puzzle

READING ACROSS. 1 Pile. 4 Story. 8 Dwells or abides. 10 Public vehicle on rails. 11 Amalgamated Press. 12 Federal Bureau of Investigation. 14 Gusto. 16 Residue of a fire. 18 Female rabbit. 19 Go in. 21 Anger. 23 By. 24 Affirmatives. 26 Hide. 28 Stepped. 29 Requests.

READING DOWN. 1 Fit of petulance. 2 Craftsman. 3 Preposition meaning through or by. 4 Shy. 5 Anno Domini. 6 One in front. 7 Glimpse. 9 Observed. 13 Good-humoured teasing. 15 Sounds. 17 Listened to. 19 The sun rises here. 20 Cereal. 22 Ages. 25 Estimated Time of Arrival. 27 Company.

HIDDEN TEST MEN

The letters of the words printed in *italics* can be rearranged to spell the names of two England cricketers at present touring Australia.

"RICE is an absolute wizard at *maths*," remarked Tim. "If he can bowl half as well we shall win." "According to Tom he is better than King," Bob put in. "Well, Tom wouldn't *lie* and King was the best bowler we have ever had, by a long chalk."

DAINTY DISHES

With which countries do you associate the following national dishes?

- (a) Spaghetti; (b) Goulash; (c) Chop-Suey; (d) Smorgasbord; (e) Haggis.

FIND THE TITLES

The answer to each of the following is the title of a well-known book.

WHO was James Durie?
Where did Mrs. Heathcliff live?
Who was Dr. Primrose?
Who asked for more?
Who had a raven named Grip?
Who were Edith, Alice, Edward, and Humphrey Beverley?

MIXED PAIRS

Some names are always linked together, like Darby and Joan. Here are other pairs that have got mixed. Can you sort them out?

MARY and Abel. Pyramus and Orlando. David and Beatrice. Rosalind and Jonathan. Dante and Martha. Cain and Sapphira. Ananias and Thisbe.

WORD-SQUARE

CUTTING side.
Not alive.
Contest.
Where Adam and Eve lived.

RIDDLE

WHEN is a girl like an author?

SUBSTITUTIONS

Replace the words in *italics* by others that have the same or more exact meanings. All the words required begin with the letter S.

ALL was very quiet in the wood, except that the *moving* branches of the trees made a *little* rustling noise. All at once there was the sharp call of an owl, and the unexpectedness made Peter trip and nearly fall. But his good brain told him there was nothing to fear.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR BILLY

"Isn't it lovely?" said Mummy proudly holding up a tea-tray for Billy's inspection. "I bought it at an auction sale."

"Bit old, isn't it?" said Billy. "Of course it is," explained Mummy. "It's an antique, made years and years ago."

Billy was not thrilled, however. "Can't see why we want to buy old things like that," he mumbled.

But he was thrilled next morning when he woke up and found that during the night it had snowed heavily. As soon as breakfast was over he called on Paul. Then they saw one of their friends going past with a sled.

"Wish we had a sled," said Paul enviously.

"Me, too," agreed Billy. Then his eyes lit up. He'd had one of his ideas. . . . And as a result he and Paul were soon gaily sliding down the slopes of the common.

It was two weary lads who arrived home. Mummy was waiting for Billy as he entered the kitchen.

"Have you seen my tea-tray?" she asked. "I can't find it."

"It's by the back door," said Billy. "It makes a good sled."

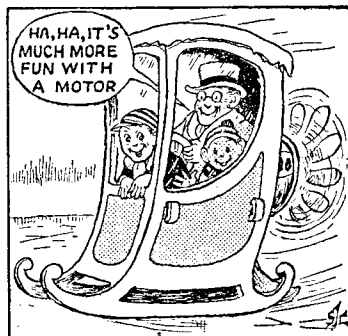
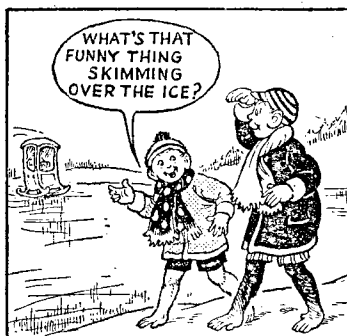
Mummy's mouth dropped. "Do you mean . . ." She hurried to the door, then gave a sigh of relief. "I don't mean this metal one, but the one I bought yesterday."

"No, I haven't seen it," replied Billy. "Oh, wait a minute. I think Daddy took it into the garage to give it a special polish."

A moment later Mummy returned with a smile on her face and the tray under her arm. "You know, Billy, I thought you had taken it to play in the snow with. I should have known you wouldn't do a thing like that."

Billy was silent. Phew! What a good job he *hadn't* been able to find the wooden tray when he'd come in to use it as a sled!

JACKO GETS AN EXCITING RIDE ON ICE



LUCKY DIP

HOPPING MAD

SAID the Kangaroo:
"What shall I do?
I've a pouch, but no money.
I don't think that's funny,
And neither would you!"

SCHOOLBOY'S LAMENT

I wish someone would tell me why
My shoes are never bright,
And why my laces come undone,
Although I've tied them tight.
My heels come bursting through my socks
The first day they are worn,
I lose the buttons from my coat,
Somehow my pants get torn.
Mum says some boys stay neat and clean,
And yet have lots of fun;
I wish they'd come to our house,
And show me how it's done!

FUNNY BUNNIES GAME

HERE is a very amusing game which can be played at a big party.

The players should be seated in a circle. To start the game one of the players raises both hands above his ears and "waggles" them to imitate a rabbit. Immediately he does so the players on either side make themselves "half-rabbits" by raising only one hand, on the side nearest the "full-rabbit." Then he points to another player in the circle, who proceeds

to make himself a "full-rabbit," while those on either side of him adopt the rôle of "half-rabbits." The first rabbit and his companions then drop their hands.

Anyone who makes a mistake, such as putting up the wrong hand or keeping hands in position when a new "full-rabbit" is chosen, must leave the circle.

The mistakes—and the laughs—become far more frequent if the "full-rabbits" point to players quickly.

SAFETY FIRST

AN infantry major named Rhode
At the head of his men
quickly strode.
They were ready to drop
Till they came to a stop
Where a signpost said
HALT—MAJOR ROAD.

HOWLER

A LYNX is a place to play golf.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

Hidden Test Men. Statham, Bailey. **Dainty dishes.** (a) Italy; (b) Hungary; (c) China; (d) Sweden; (e) Scotland. **Find the titles.** Master of Ballantrae; Wuthering Heights; Vicar of Wakefield; Oliver Twist; Barnaby Rudge; Children of the New Forest. **Mixed pairs.** Mary and Martha; Cain and Abel; Pyramus and Thisbe; David and Jonathan; Rosalind and Orlando; Dante and Beatrice; Ananias and Sapphira. **Substitutions.** Silent; swaying; slight; Word Square sound; suddenly; screech; E D C E surprise; stumble; sense. D E A D Riddle. When she appears in G A M E print. E D E N

JUST A FEW WORDS

1. C A holocaust is a complete slaughter or destruction. The word originally meant a sacrifice entirely consumed by fire. (From Greek *holos*, wholly, and *kaustos*, burnt.)
2. C Debonair means of good appearance and manners; elegant; sprightly; gay. (From French *de bonne aire*, of pleasing manner.)
3. A An apiary is a place where bees are kept. (From Latin *apis*, bee.)
4. B Gullible means easily fooled.
5. A Radical means going to the root or origin; thorough. (From Latin *radicalis*, to do with roots.)
6. C Vociferous means using the voice with energy. (From Latin *vociferatus*, shouting.)

5 WATCHES TO BE WON!

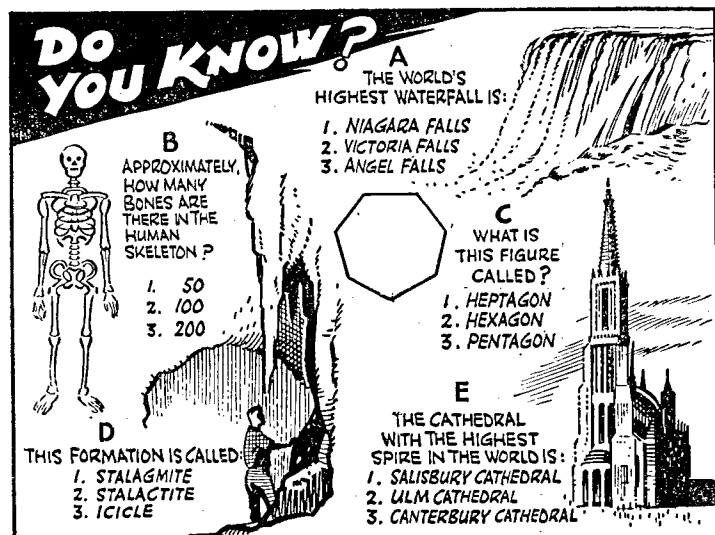
HERE is a general knowledge quiz that could easily prove rewarding as well as entertaining—for "Timex" Wrist-watches will be awarded to the five winners of this latest C N Competition. All readers under 17 living in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Channel Islands are invited to enter—free!

All you have to do is say which is the right answer to each of the five questions—A, B, C, D, and E—below. You may use books if necessary, but you *must* solve the puzzle yourself. Make a neat list on a postcard of what you think are the correct answers, add your full name, age, and address, then ask a parent or guardian to sign the entry as your own unaided work. Post to:

C N Competition No. 17,
3 Pilgrim Street, London, E.C.4 (Comp.),

to arrive not later than Tuesday, January 27, the closing date.

Wrist-watches will be awarded to the five boys and girls sending in the entries which are correct and the best written (or printed) according to age. Five-shilling Postal Orders for ten runners-up. The Editor's decision is final.



JUST A FEW WORDS

HERE is an entertaining way to increase your knowledge of words. Each numbered sentence below is followed by three answers or comments you might make; but, in each case, only one is correct and shows that you have understood the meaning of the word in *italics*. To answer five or six correctly is very good.

Answers are given in column 5

1. The *holocaust* was unexpected.
A—A religious revival.
B—A sudden sharp noise.
C—Wholesale destruction.
2. He looks very *debonair*.
A—A mere beginner.
B—Old and feeble.
C—Gay and elegant.
3. My father has an *apiary*.
A—Keeps bees.
B—Breeds birds.
C—Rears monkeys.
4. She is a *gullible* person.
A—Talks too much.
B—Easily taken in.
C—Deserving of blame.
5. We are seeking a *radical* solution.
A—Striking at the roots.
B—Based upon reason.
C—Using modern methods.
6. These animals are *vociferous*.
A—Inclined to be spiteful.
B—Eat greedily.
C—Make a lot of noise.

OFF TO MONTE CARLO

EARLY next Sunday morning nearly 350 cars will be setting out from several European towns on the world's toughest road trial—the Monte Carlo Rally.

More than 100 British drivers will be competing, and 60 of them will be setting out from Glasgow, thus ensuring at least 400 miles of driving on British roads before they cross the Channel to France. Of the others, 15 will begin at Stockholm; 12 at Paris; six at The Hague; five at Lisbon; three at Warsaw; with one British driver, Peter Harper, setting out from Athens.

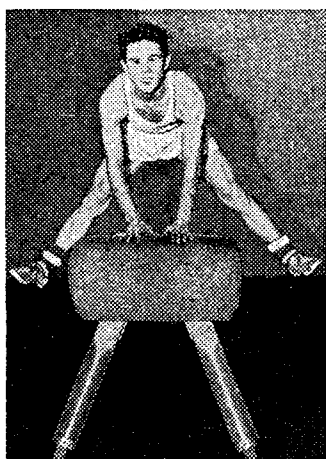
All, however will have to face a long run through France and over the steep climbs, descents, and hairpin bends of the Maritime Alps—a gruelling drive demanding the utmost stamina and concentration.

Over ice and snow, the drivers must average just over 37 miles an hour while in France, penalty marks being imposed for being behind or ahead of schedule, and for dents or scratches collected on the way.

All cars and crews which succeed in reaching Monte Carlo without losing marks must then undertake an eliminating test—twice lapping a ten-mile mountain circuit as fast as they can, attempting to match their speed exactly on both laps.

Only four British drivers have won the Rally since it was first held in 1911—the Hon. Victor Bruce, in 1926; Donald Healey, in 1951; Sydney Allard, in 1952; and Ronnie Adams in 1956. Both Allard and Adams are competing again this year.

Vaulting the horse



In training with his club gym team, Robert Bressington of Slough is a stout athlete of Buckinghamshire. He has six cups and 40 medals to his credit, and has also represented his county in schoolboy cricket.

Lost ball

DURING a cricket match at Wellington, New Zealand, the other day the ball was hit out of the ground and lodged in the number bracket on top of a passing tram. While players vainly searched the neighbouring gardens and footpaths, the tram carried the ball away.

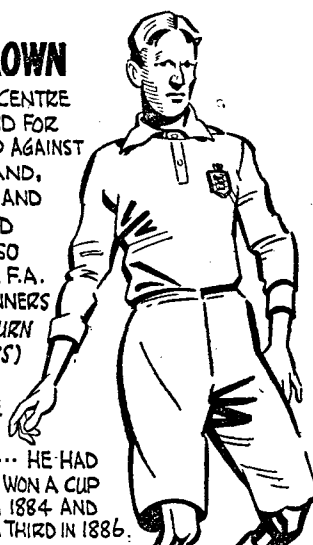
SPORTS QUIZ

1. Which country did America's Bob Falkenburg represent in the Davis Cup?
2. Which cricketer scored the fastest century last season?
3. What do the Wembley Lions play?
4. In which country do they play Currie Cup cricket?
5. How many times has the F.A. Cup been won by a non-English club?
6. What sport would you expect to see at London's Lansdowne Club?

1. Brazil. 2. Colin Ingleby-Mackenzie (Hampshire). 3. Ice hockey. 4. South Africa. 5. Once—Cardiff beat Arsenal in 1927. 6. Squash.

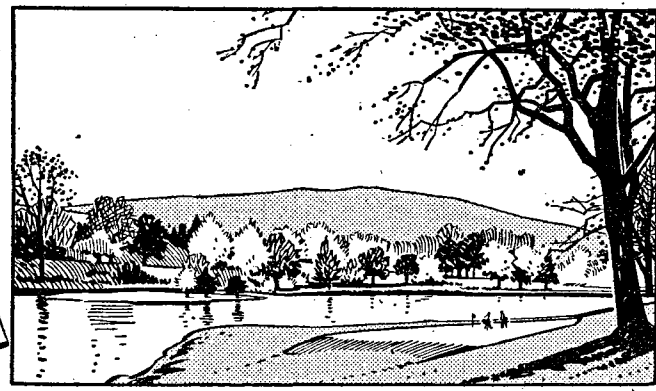
J. BROWN

PLAYED CENTRE FORWARD FOR ENGLAND AGAINST SCOTLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND AND ALSO FOR THE F.A. CUP WINNERS (BLACKBURN ROVERS) — ALL IN THE SAME SEASON (1884-5) — HE HAD ALREADY WON A CUP MEDAL IN 1884 AND GAINED A THIRD IN 1886.



Sporting Flashbacks

GOLF HAS BEEN PLAYED FOR MORE THAN 500 YEARS ON THE NORTH INCH COURSE (PERTH). HERE, JAMES THE SIXTH OF SCOTLAND WAS TAUGHT TO PLAY THE ROYAL AND ANCIENT GAME AND HE INTRODUCED GOLF TO ENGLAND WHEN HE SUCCEEDED ELIZABETH AS RULER IN 1603.



Sport at the Pole

THE Russian scientists who are stationed on an enormous ice-floe near the North Pole are determined that their sport will not suffer because of the unusual conditions.

Two soccer teams—Chaika (Seagull) and Polyarnik (Polar Workers)—have been formed and meet regularly on their icy pitch. They are sure of an unbiased audience for it consists of one man, the station chief.

In the summer much of the snow on the ice-floe melted to form a pond, so a canoe regatta was held. Ski-ing is another popular pastime.

First to the 100

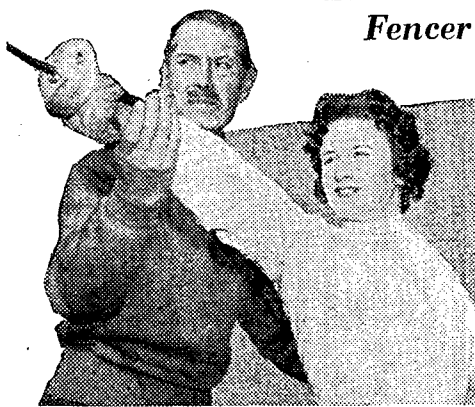
IN soccer the scoring of 100 goals by one player may take about four seasons, but in each Rugby League season there is always a race to be the first to score 100 goals. Last year it was Bernard Ganley, of Oldham. This season, Peter Fearis, of St. Helens, reached his century against Swinton a few weeks ago, with Ganley a close runner-up.

Fearis is likely to set up a new St. Helens club scoring record this season, and may equal Ganley's feat last season of scoring 200 goals.

Proud record

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE, Bristol, are justly proud of their Under-12 rugby team. During the last six seasons, this team have lost only three games. In four of those seasons they were undefeated, and their total scores during the six years are 1420 points for, and only 70 against.

Fencer and coach



Practising for the Middlesex County Foil Championship is Angela Stammers, seen here with her coach, Mr. Philip Farrow, one of Britain's leading instructors. Angela is a skilled dressmaker but prefers the foil to the needle for recreation.

Junior tennis champion

YOUNGEST competitor in the Junior Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Championships held at the Queen's Club recently was 13-year-old Stanley Matthews, son of the famous soccer player.

Unfortunately, in the first round young Stanley met the 16-year-old Surrey champion, David Martin, and found the older boy's extra power too much for him. But Stanley, who last summer became the youngest player ever to win the Lancashire junior title, obviously has a great future.

The boys' title was won by 16-year-old John Baker of Norfolk, who beat Billy Northcott of Torpoint, Cornwall. The girls' final was a repeat of the Junior Wimbledon final last summer, Carole Webb of Nottinghamshire again beating Miss J. M. Tee of Northants.

John Baker was concerned in the longest set ever played at this

tournament—54 games in the semi-finals of the boys' doubles.

Christine Truman, last year's winner of the girls' title, was still young enough to compete again this year, but Britain's No. 1 player decided not to enter.

In a few weeks' time, Christine is off to the Caribbean for a short tennis tour, but meanwhile she is still continuing the series of muscle-building exercises devised for her by Geoff. Dyson, chief national coach to the Amateur Athletic Association.

Designed to increase stamina and strength, the exercises are carried out with weights and barbells while Mr. Dyson times them with a stop watch. We shall obviously see a much stronger Christine on the courts next summer, for already she is finding that exercises she could hardly manage last winter she can now do with ease.

Starting on the carpet

Skiing calls for unwonted stresses and strains on the muscles and conditioning exercises are highly advisable for beginners before they ever reach the snow. Here we see an instructor from the Central Council of Physical Recreation guiding a beginner.



COUNTIES' CROSS-COUNTRY

SATURDAY is an important date in the cross-country calendar, for the inter-Counties Championship will be staged at Parliament Hill Fields, London. More than 30 teams will compete for the Daily Telegraph Trophy over three laps of a 2½-mile course.

Surrey are the holders of the Championship, but the individual winner of last year's race was George Knight, representing

Essex, runner-up county. More than 350 athletes will start in Saturday's race, including many of our leading international middle and long distance track runners.

Favourites for this year's individual honours are Stan Eldon of Berkshire, and Mike Maynard of Surrey, who scored a fine triumph for England recently by winning the international cross-country race in Brussels.